

# BOSTON IS THREATENED WITH COMPLETE TIE-UP BY STRIKE

teers and others who might become regular members of the department. Mayor Peters took a firm stand today when he declared that he would not initiate any move at the present time to settle the strike. Having taken over control of the department the Mayor is now in a position to say when negotiations will be resumed with the strikers if they are required at all.

Brig. Gen. Marker, in command of the State Guard, expressed the opinion that the city ought to be placed under martial law. The Mayor, however, decided that this step would not be necessary at present. The six regiments of State Guards, totalling between 5,000 and 6,000, now mobilized are all that the state has available. If further force is required it will be, it is expected, of a federal character. The suggestion of federal aid is due to the fear that certain unions affiliated with the striking policemen will carry out their threat to call sympathetic strikes. Before everything else in point of seriousness is the danger that the firemen's union will strike.

Such action is viewed as leading possibly to a catastrophe unless stern measures are adopted to meet the new situation. This feature was receiving the very serious consideration of city and state officials and law-abiding citizens.

## MAYOR CONFERS WITH STATE LABOR UNION CHIEF.

Later in the day the Mayor consented to see President O'Donnell and Business Agent Jennings of the Central Labor Union, who were present at the A. F. of L. convention at Greenfield, when resolutions were adopted calling upon other union organizations in Boston to meet to-night and vote on the question of going out in support of the striking policemen.

It was expected that the action of the convention would be discussed with the Mayor by his callers. Along with the announcement that the Mayor would receive the labor leaders, it was made known that Francis Hall, now occupied as a barracks for members of the State Guard, had been taken over by the Mayor for one month. This was accepted by some as indicating that the Mayor was prepared for a fight to the finish.

Following a conference early this morning between members of the Policemen's Union, labor bodies and an international organizer of the American Federation of Labor, who arrived here from New York last night, announcement was made that if the municipal administration did not grant the demands of the striking patrolmen within seventy-two hours, members of every trade union in the city will be called out on strike, tying up the industry of the city.

## MAYOR CALLS ON PUBLIC TO HELP PRESERVE ORDER.

Crowds filled the streets during most of the night. They surged through the business district with accompanying disorders and along the streets in South Boston, and in many instances it was only after charges of cavalrymen and the use of riot guns were they dispersed.

Public co-operation in the restoration of law and order was sought by Mayor Peters in a proclamation in which he urged every inhabitant of Boston, men and women, to do what they could to help; to be patient under such small inconveniences as cannot be avoided; to keep calm and in good temper and to avoid unnecessary crowding and loitering in the streets; or any other action which may create confusion or excitement.

"I and the others charged with the duty of keeping order, have ample forces at our disposal, and we are ready to meet anything which we can now foresee," he said, "but for full success in our task we need to have the entire community behind us."

Lowntown buildings are barricaded with lumber, boxes and other material and barbed wire has even made its appearance as a protection against the criminals prowling through the city. Special guards have been thrown around the large financial institutions. Women have been warned to stay off the streets at night.

There is no sign of a break in the strike. Mayor Peters and Police Commissioner Curtis refuse firmly to meet with union representatives.

## STRIKING POLICEMAN SHOT, DOUBT AS TO ASSAILANT.

Richard D. Reems, a striking policeman, was shot and dangerously wounded this morning. At the hospital he said that he had been shot by Police Sergeant John D. McDonald. According to the sergeant, the shot was fired by Abraham Karp, a storekeeper in the South End, who explained that he thought some one was attempting to break into his shop and going out to investigate saw Reems rushing toward him and fired. Karp was arrested.

The authorities claim that Reems was one of two former officers who held up two volunteer policemen during the night and stripped them of their guns, clubs and badges. Arthur D. Shea, a striking policeman, and the alleged companion of Reems was arrested charged with robbery.

## MILITIA TAKES ORDERS FROM THE MAYOR.

Boston is not under martial law, as the militia are simply doing the work of the police, operating from the nineteen police stations of the city and taking their orders from the Mayor. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, former commander of the 26th Division of New England troops in France, is acting as the Mayor's Adjutant at Police Headquarters and transmitting the Mayor's orders to Police Commissioner Curtis. The Mayor has taken all control of the situation out of the hands of the Police Commissioner, who is appointed by the Governor and under ordinary conditions is responsible to him.

One of the most remarkable features of the situation is that no serious traffic accident has occurred. Motorists and truck drivers go along with the traffic police with surprising ease. At places like Scollay Square and at the intersections in the shopping districts along Tremont Street, where Bostonians would never have thought it possible to get along without a policeman, the motorists followed the ordinary rules of the road without mishaps.

Hopes that a settlement of the strike might be effected through con-

## How Those Who Must Be Shown Turned Out to Greet Wilson Beyond Mississippi



MISSOURI FOLKS TURN OUT TO SEE THE PRESIDENT

ferences between the Citizens' Protection Committee and leaders of the striking police failed to-day when John F. McInnes, president of the police union said:

"Nothing doing! A police union and affiliation with the American Federation of Labor is what we are striking for, and what we will accept only as a settlement."

The Cooks and Waiters' Union, with a membership of 3,000, voted to-day to strike in sympathy with the policemen. The strike will not be put into effect until the Central Labor Union votes on the question of a general sympathetic strike. A strike of cooks and waiters would tie up practically every hotel and restaurant in the city.

Fifty-three metropolitan police, members of the force which is in charge of the park system of Greater Boston, refused to do police duty to-day in the place of the striking policemen and they were suspended. Meetings of fifteen locals of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Car-men's Union, will be held to-night, when the question of setting the time for a general walkout of all union carmen of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway lines will be voted on.

## FEDERATION OF LABOR AGAINST POLICE STRIKES, SAYS GOMPERS'S ENVOY

Matthew Woll Declares Union Chiefs Favor Petition Method for Civic Employees.

The American Federation of Labor is opposed to all such strikes as that of the Boston police, it was announced to-day, but can take no action to stop them.

The statement was made by Matthew Woll, representing the A. F. of L. in the absence of Samuel Gompers, at an industrial conference which was opened under the auspices of the National Civic Federation in the Woodworth Building.

In distributing the blame for the police strike, however, Mr. Woll struck as hard at the Boston city officials as at anybody else. He said the strike was caused by the refusal of the city officials to permit the police to organize and affiliate with the A. F. of L.

"The position taken by the American Federation of Labor," he said, "is that all employees, whether of governments or of private enterprises, have a right to associate with each other for collective bargaining."

"But the Federation discourages all government employees from striking and urges that this class of labor, which bears a peculiar relation to the public, use petition and other forms of appeal to carry out their purposes. The Federation, however, cannot stop the men from striking if they desire to do so."

A. Parker Nevins, a member of the commission that the Federation sent to Europe to study industrial conditions, spoke of the British Trade Union Congress voting for the nationalization of the coal industry. He predicted that this new tendency of the workers would soon make its appearance in this country, and he asked: "Is labor ever going to demand the nationalization of our railroads and industrial establishments?"

"We are suffering from industrial neurasthenia," he said. "We are not seeing straight and acting straight. If we are going to get out machine guns to shoot down people in the street we will be going back to war and will not get anywhere."

Mr. Nevins also denounced the Boston police strike and said the strikers had no right to take such action at a time when the industrial situation is "so clouded."

George W. Perkins in an address on "The Worker's Fair Share" reminded his hearers that the phrase "owner and slave" had shifted first to "master and man," then to "employer and employee," and predicted that the next shift will be to a single word—"partners." And he outlined his views of what profit-sharing ought to mean—"not a philanthropy,"



GREETING A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS GIVEN HIM A BOUQUET OF FLOWERS

he said, "but a simple system of business justice." This was the outline he gave:

"First—Every business has, first of all, to earn operating expenses, depreciation and fair returns on honest capitalization."

"Second—I believe that every business should consider that the compensation paid employees is for the purpose of earning a sum of money sufficient to pay the above-mentioned items."

"Third—I believe that any profits over and above such sum should, on some percentage basis, be divided between the capital used in the business and the employees engaged in the business."

"Fourth—I believe that in neither case should these profits be immediately withdrawn from the business; that they should be left in the business for a reasonable length of time, to protect and increase its financial strength and safety; that, in the case of capital, its share of these profits should be carried to surplus; that, in the case of employees, their share of these profits should be distributed to them in some form of security representing an interest in the business, and that each employee should be required to hold such security for a reasonable length of time, say three to five years."

"Fifth—I believe that the employees' share of these profits should be allotted to them as nearly as possible on the basis of the compensation they receive. Up to date, this has proved to be the best method."

In support of resolutions for the forming of a committee to express appreciation for the life work of John Mitchell, eloquent tributes were paid by Louis B. Schram, Timothy Healy and August Belmont.

J. W. Sullivan, another member of the commission which went to Europe, spoke of the housing situation in England as bad. He said the people consume 100 quarts of beer per person per year, and drink fourteen times as much tea as coffee.

## FOUR CAR LINES USED BY 200,000 TO QUIT THE SERVICE

(Continued from First Page.)

Mayor said that he realized the hardship it would impose upon thousands of working people, but he said he was acting for the ultimate good of the whole public, his primary purpose being to keep the main arteries of New York's transportation system in operation as long as possible. It is impossible, he said, to run these lines without money. He said they could not be operated again until the other lines of the New York Rail-

ways produce enough revenue to pay the expense.

The lines affected by the order are subsidiaries of the New York Railways Company, and the order was issued on the petition of the receiver for that company, Job E. Hedges.

In asking for the order Mr. Hedges spoke bitterly of "city officials," mentioning no names, who, he said, had persistently handicapped every honest effort to maintain the service.

"The time has come for a show down," he declared. "Nobody ventured an opinion as to how long it would be before service could be resumed. By the terms of the court the more popular lines of the country must pay the piper. Our own expenses but lay aside a surplus before the subsidiary lines can be supported. And nobody has heard any traction line in New York conference recently that it is making more than expenses."

There was some question as to whether the lines causing operations would automatically lose their franchises. Judge Mayer expressed the opinion that they would not forfeit them as the suspension is by order of a Federal court.

Public Service Commissioner Nixon and representatives of the security holders attended the hearing, but as was observed the city was not represented.

The Madison Street line serves a territory which will be almost isolated "That some such move would have to be made," he said, "since the controversy between Mayor Hylan and Public Service Commissioner Nixon reached a stage in which it was clear that an amicable agreement was out of the question." For the last two days Commissioner Nixon has been restrained by court order from taking any steps toward increasing fares, and his advisers have made no move toward clearing up the middle.

In political circles, where it has been held that the purpose of W. H. Hearst's plan was to force dissolution and consequent cessation of service, it is believed that following the stopping of the cars an attempt will be made by the city authorities to take over the property and begin municipal operation, on the ground that the companies, through non-performance, have forfeited their franchises.

If this should prove to be the Hylan-Hearst programme a long drawn out legal fight seems inevitable and it is questionable whether operation of the lines mentioned would be resumed until the termination of the legal battle.

Twenty-five thousand copies of the report made by Stone and Webster on the financial condition of the Manhattan and Brooklyn lines in the hands of receivers were sent out this morning for general distribution.

When Mayor Hylan heard of Judge Mayer's order he said:

Joseph A. Guider, Public Works Commissioner of Brooklyn, in conjunction with the head of the franchise bureau of New York, is now arranging a system of busses to take over the lines mentioned in the order. Commissioner Guider arranged for the busses in the B. R. T. and Interborough strikes.

## WILSON IS SORRY HE COULDN'T CARRY A GUN IN THE WAR

Tells Montana Crowds We Must Accept Treaty or Play a Lone Hand.

BILLINGS, MONT., Sept. 11.—The special train carrying President Wilson arrived in Billings at 8:55 o'clock this morning from Worden, a small town 25 miles east of here, where it was sidetracked after midnight to give the party opportunity for undisturbed rest.

Thousands of visitors from a 500-mile radius were here to greet the President. Eight thousand or more persons filled the fair grounds auditorium within an hour after the doors were opened at 8 o'clock, and the streets were lined from the downtown place to the fair grounds.

During his speech the President said it was one of the hardest of his trials during the war to be able merely to direct the policies of the Nation and not "to take a gun and go myself."

There were two addresses on his day's programme. Mr. Wilson speaking at the Billings Auditorium before noon so that he could reach Helena in time for a meeting at night.

Mayor W. Lee Mains, introducing the President, said that where a man went across the sea and did the major portion of the work of "righting the whole world's troubles he was some man." Yells from the crowd greeted the statement, and there were more cheers when the Mayor's little daughter presented a bouquet to Mrs. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson said he had come West "to consult" with the people in the light of circumstances which affected the whole world. Everywhere, he declared, the human heart beats the same and on both sides of the ocean there was a sincere desire that there should be no more war.

It was a mistake, the President continued, to debate the Peace Treaty as if it were an ordinary treaty. It was not merely a treaty with Germany, but a treaty effecting a settlement of the affairs of the world. "And it is this treaty or no treaty," he added. "It is this treaty because there can be no other. This settlement is the first international settlement that is based upon the happiness of the average people throughout the world. It is a people's treaty, and I venture the prediction that it is not wise for Parliaments and Congresses to attempt to alter it."

It is a severe treaty, the President went on, but justly so. Some of the men who had called it unduly harsh were criticizing the Administration a year ago because they thought the United States would be too easy with Germany.

The United States either must take the treaty, he said, or play a lone hand in world affairs.

"If you're going to play a lone hand," said he, "the hand that you play must have a weapon in it, and the weapon must be all the young men of the country and the business men of the country and the people of the country."

There was a spirit of unrest everywhere, he continued, and it was the province of the treaty to set up an industrial democracy as well as a political democracy. He continued that there were domestic questions to be settled in that connection because there could be no industrial democracy as long as monopolies existed.

He was interrupted by applause when he added: "And we have not yet finished with the monopolies."

Citing again the upheaval in Russia, the President asked if his hearers had not seen evidences of the spread of the unrest. It was the "dread" of every statesman in Europe, he continued, that Russia was spreading it in the United States.

"There are apostles of Lenin in our midst," he said, "and it means to me an apostle of darkness. Our business men are afraid that a minority no matter how rich, no matter how poor, shall get control of the United States."

## MATLACK "GETS" BANDIT.

Mexican Kidnapper's Brother Was Out to "Get Two Americans."

MARLEA, Tex., Sept. 11.—Gregorio Renteria, brother of Juan Renteria, the bandit leader, who held Lieut. Harold Peterson and Paul Davis for ransom in Mexico, was shot and killed by Capt. Leonard Matlack last week across the river from Chihuahua, according to a report from the river station today.

According to one version of the shooting, Renteria told Mexicans in San Antonio, Chihuahua, he was planning to cross the Rio Grande and "get two Americans." Capt. Matlack went to investigate and, when he saw Renteria draw his rifle, killed him.

## TOO COLD FOR SUICIDE.

Man Crawls Out of Coney Island Creek After Attempt.

A plunge into Coney Island Creek apparently had the effect of removing whatever desire Victor Johnson, sixty-one, No. 1152 54th Street, Brooklyn, may have had of ending his life this morning.

Johnson left his home early today and went to the point where the Coney Island Creek crosses B'way Avenue, just beneath the Brighton Beach elevated structure. There he reached behind a bush and hid. He was taken to the hospital and is now in the hospital. He has a chance to recover.

## GOMPERS TO AID WILSON IN PLANS TO RESTORE PEACE

Leader Says Unions in General Want to Aid—Steel Workers Move to Strike.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared to-day that labor in general was desirous of assisting President Wilson in his efforts to restore peace in the industrial world.

Mr. Gompers refused to say what action would be taken on President Wilson's request that he try to avert a strike in the steel trade, stating that he would have to give the President's telegram serious thought before replying to it.

Backed by the American Federation of Labor, union officials are on their way to Pittsburgh to-day prepared for a final fight with the United States Steel Corporation to force recognition of their union. Secretary Foster of the Strike Committee was one who left for Pittsburgh, where strike headquarters will be established.

"Chairman Gary of the steel corporation said our unions do not truly represent his employees," said Chairman John Fitzpatrick of the committee. "That is the reason he gave for refusing to meet us."

"We're going to strike on Sept. 22 to show him our claims are justified and that we do represent the workers."

Although Fitzpatrick refused to volunteer an estimate of the number of workers subject to the strike call, he said 200,000 to 300,000 was a "good estimate."

An Associated Press despatch from the President's train in the Northwest says Mr. Wilson sent this despatch to Mr. Gompers through Secretary Tumulty.

"In view of the difficulty of arranging any present satisfactory mediation with regard to the steel situation the President desires to urge upon the steel men through the wisdom and desirability of postponing action of any kind until after the forthcoming industrial conference at Washington."

"What we have to say is in our statement, which speaks for itself," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. "We have taken this definite stand. Three hundred thousand men will walk out on the day fixed. These will go out in the heart of the steel industry."

"In the Chicago district 125,000 are ready to go, and more than that will strike in the Pittsburgh district. Others will go out in the Lackawanna, Youngstown and Birmingham districts."

## SAY 150,000 WILL STRIKE IN PITTSBURGH DISTRICT

Leaders Assert 85 Per Cent. of Steel Corporation Men Will Walk Out.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 11.—Union leaders here to-day estimated 150,000 men in this district would answer the nation-wide strike call of steel and allied industries workers Sept. 22.

Leaders are firm in their belief that 85 per cent. of the employees of the United States Steel Corporation and leading independents will walk out. In the Youngstown, O., district manufacturers declare that but 10 to 15 per cent. of their men are unionized and that the majority of their employees are opposed to the walk-out.

## GEN. BRAINARD ARRIVES.

Ten Red Cross Nurses Also Land From the Home.

Brigadier Gen. David L. Brainard, for many years American military attaché at Lisbon, was among the passengers who arrived here today on the Fabre liner Barna from Marseilles. The ship reached this port by way of Oporto and the Azores with a total of 155 passengers, among them being ten Red Cross nurses and eight clerks who have been employed by Hoover in Europe.

## PLANE WRECK BRINGS FIRST CHARGE OF AIR SMUGGLING

Federal Likel Proceedings Begun Against Canadian Machine Fallen at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Sept. 11.—The wreck on the outskirts of this city of an airplane believed to have come from Canada resulted in the first charge of smuggling through the air in this Federal district.

The ten members of the airplane crew were not seriously hurt when the machine crashed, and left the scene in a day later a deputy sheriff was placed on guard over the wreck to restrain souvenir hunters.

The United States Customs Department subsequently received information that the machine was en route from Toronto to Gloucester, Mass. With no record of duty having been paid, the proceedings were begun.

## May End Food Sales By Parcel Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—A little interest has been shown here in parcel post sales of army foodstuffs that Postoffice officials today announced that the sale would be discontinued unless there was a public response. Less than one per cent of the supply allotted to the capital have been taken today.



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WARREN, ALICE. Services at the CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Saturday, 10 A. M.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

CHATELAIN & WATKINS, small, neat, family, country and hotel, prominent block, White, starting wages, \$10.00 per week, 100 E. 1st St., N. Y. C.

## HELP WANTED—MALE.

BIDS, 1715, Newark, N. J., for experienced men, 110, 50 West, Newark, N. J.

## CANDY PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Our Big One Day Special

For To-Morrow, Friday, Sept. 12th ASSORTED HARD GOODS—This is a collection of long-lasting favorites which never fail to delight lovers of candies and confections. Assortment is comprised of Butterfingers, Bluebirds, Bunnies, American Bites, Confections, Fruit Rock, Stripes, and a host of others equally delicious for the indulgent palate.

Our Big Week End Special Friday and Saturday

MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED MARSHMALLOW CHERRIES—There is not a LOFT candy lover who is not calling for these delicious goodies. In which the Biggest, Bestest, Blondest are placed in rich fondant cream and then luxuriously covered with blankets of our world renowned Premium Milk Chocolate our regular 5c.

EXTRA SPECIAL for the Week-End.

Attractive Thursday Offerings

MADE PEACH KISSES—The Vermont Made sugar and plenty of it, blended with Confectioner's Sugar and the choicest full flavored Texas Peaches, is the combination that is responsible for the indescribable excellence of these.

POUND BOX 54c

For exact location see telephone directory. The specified weight includes the container.

## Lots of People Accustomed to Eating WARD'S BREAD and CAKES

and who relish their fine flavor and appreciate their purity and cleanliness have, for a while past, (owing to conditions beyond our control, namely the interference of milk delivery men and others outside our employ) been unable to procure their favorite varieties of our products and have found it necessary to accept other brands when they went to buy.

We wish to announce to all consumers of our goods that these individuals have now been enjoined by order of the Supreme Court and that you will no longer find it necessary to accept substitutes when you ask for Ward's Bread or Cake.

Almost every dealer in Greater New York now sells these nutritious and economical products. If your dealer cannot supply you a post card or phone call to us will secure you immediate delivery of our goods. Bread at its present price is the cheapest and best of all foods on the market to-day. Buy "Ward's." Ask for it by name. Your preference assures your getting pure food—clean food and FULL WEIGHT.

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